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#### 1. Document ID: US 6716828 B1

AB: This invention relates to compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods for the treatment or prevention of neural or cardiovascular tissue damage related to cerebral ischemia and reperfusion injury in an animal by administering Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase ("PARP") inhibitors.

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#### 2. Document ID: US 6506558 B1

AB: A synthetic strategy for the creation of large scale chemical diversity. Solid-phase chemistry, photolabile protecting groups, and photolithography are used to achieve light-directed spatially-addressable parallel chemical synthesis. Binary masking techniques are utilized in one embodiment. A reactor system, photoremoveable protecting groups, and improved data collection and handling techniques are also disclosed. A technique for screening linker molecules is also provided.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KOMC](#) | [Drawn Des](#)

#### 3. Document ID: US 6420169 B1

AB: A method for synthesizing oligonucleotides on a solid substrate. The method provides for the irradiation of a first predefined region of the substrate without irradiation of a second predefined region of the substrate. The irradiation step removes a protecting group therefrom. The substrate is contacted with a first nucleotide to couple the nucleotide to the substrate in the first predefined region. By repeating these steps, an array of diverse oligonucleotides is formed on the substrate.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KOMC](#) | [Drawn Des](#)

4. Document ID: US 6402037 B1

AB: The present invention is directed to styryl dyes having the formula: ##STR1##

wherein

D is an electron donating group;

Q is an electron acceptor selected from the group consisting of electron acceptors having the formulae: ##STR2##

W is an electron accepting group,

R.sup.3 is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or substituted or unsubstituted aryl moieties, n is an integer from 0 to 4,

A, B, and C are substituents of their rings and are each independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, sulfoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, and hydrogen, and

Y is a counterion

The present invention discloses media and methods for recording data. A three-dimensional matrix including a plurality of dye molecules, such a styryl dye molecule of the present invention, is provided. A first volume element in the matrix is exposed to actinic radiation for a duration and at an intensity effective to alter detectably a fraction between 0.3 and 0.7 of the dye molecules contained therein. The detectably altered dye molecules are substantially uniformly dispersed in the first volume element. The data storage methods and media of the present invention have approximately 10.sup.12 volume elements per square centimeter, and each of the volume elements can store a single bit, digital information of approximately 8 bits, or analog information. The data storage methods and media of the present invention are particularly useful for storing or archiving a series of two-dimensional black and white or color images, such as frames of a movie. Methods for reading data stored in the data storage media of the present invention using confocal microscopy are also disclosed.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Drawn Des
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 5. Document ID: US 6306555 B1

AB: Radiation-sensitive compositions comprising

(a1) a cationically or acid-catalytically polymerisable or crosslinkable compound or

(a2) a compound that increases its solubility in a developer under the action of acid; and

(b) at least one diaryliodonium salt of formula I ##STR1##

X is branched C.<sub>sub.3</sub> -C.<sub>sub.20</sub> alkyl or C.<sub>sub.3</sub> -C.<sub>sub.8</sub> cycloalkyl;

X.<sub>sub.1</sub> is hydrogen, linear C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.20</sub> alkyl, branched C.<sub>sub.3</sub> -C.<sub>sub.20</sub> alkyl or C.<sub>sub.3</sub> -C.<sub>sub.8</sub> cycloalkyl; with the proviso that the sum of the carbon atoms in X and X.<sub>sub.1</sub> is at least 4;

Y is linear C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.10</sub> alkyl, branched C.<sub>sub.3</sub> -C.<sub>sub.10</sub> alkyl or C.<sub>sub.3</sub> -C.<sub>sub.8</sub> cycloalkyl;

A.<sup>-</sup> is a non-nucleophilic anion, selected from the group (BF.<sub>sub.4</sub>).<sup>-</sup>, (SbF.<sub>sub.6</sub>).<sup>-</sup>, (PF.<sub>sub.6</sub>).<sup>-</sup>, (B(C.<sub>sub.6</sub>F.<sub>sub.5</sub>)).<sub>sub.4</sub>.<sup>-</sup>, C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.20</sub> alkylsulfonate, C.<sub>sub.2</sub> -C.<sub>sub.20</sub> haloalkylsulfonate, unsubstituted C.<sub>sub.6</sub> -C.<sub>sub.10</sub> arylsulfonate, camphorsulfonate, and C.<sub>sub.6</sub> -C.<sub>sub.10</sub> arylsulfonate substituted by halogen, NO.<sub>sub.2</sub>, C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.12</sub> alkyl, C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.12</sub> halo-alkyl, C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.12</sub> alkoxy or by COOR.<sub>sub.1</sub>; and

R.<sub>sub.1</sub> is C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.20</sub> alkyl, phenyl, benzyl; or phenyl mono- or poly-substituted by C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.12</sub> alkyl, C.<sub>sub.1</sub> -C.<sub>sub.12</sub> alkoxy or by halogen;

with the proviso that the two phenyl rings on the iodine atom are not identically substituted.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUMC](#) | [Drawn Des](#)

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6. Document ID: US 6291425 B1

AB: This invention relates to compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of using the disclosed compounds for inhibiting PARP.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUMC](#) | [Drawn Des](#)

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7. Document ID: US 6036885 A

AB: A cellulosic ester has associated with the ester at least one near infrared fluorophore. A method for incorporating the near infrared fluorophore into the cellulosic ester is also provided. In the method, the near infrared fluorophore is dissolved in a strong acid and precipitated to form an acid paste. The paste is then added to an activated cellulose, such as a hydrolyzed cellulose acetate, in the presence of at least one acid and acid anhydride. Advantageously, such marked cellulosic materials can be solvent spun into staple fibers which may be further utilized in known materials, webs and articles.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | **Sequences** | **Figures** | **Claims** | KWMC | Draw. Des

8. Document ID: US 5912257 A

AB: Styryl dyes and compositions which exhibit superior two-photon absorption cross-sections and are useful in two-photon pumped cavity lasing, two-photon pumped upconversion lasing, optical power limiting, optical power stabilization, optical signal reshaping, and infrared beam detection and indication are disclosed. Also disclosed are multiphasic nanostructured composites which include a glass having pores, an optically active coating material on the pore surface, and a polymeric material in the pores. These composites are useful in producing multifunctional optical materials, such as broadly tunable lasers. Methods for killing cells and viruses using a photosensitizer and a two-photon upconverting dye are also described. These methods are especially useful to kill cells and viruses in biological materials, such as in photodynamic therapy of tumors and cancers or blood purification protocols. Media and methods for recording data in a three-dimensional matrix which includes a plurality of dye molecules is also described. The data storage methods and media have approximately 10.<sup>12</sup> volume elements per square centimeter, and each of the volume elements can store a single bit, digital information, or analog information. The data storage methods and media of the present invention are particularly useful for storing or archiving a series of two-dimensional black and white or color images, such as frames of a movie.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | **Sequences** | **Figures** | **Claims** | KWMC | Draw. Des

9. Document ID: US 5554664 A

AB: An energy-sensitive (e.g., thermal, radiation or photosensitive) initiator, curative, and/or catalytic salt that has an anion comprising a tris-(highly fluorinated alkylsulfonyl)methide, tris-(fluorinated arylsulfonyl)methide, bis-(highly fluorinated alkyl)sulfonyl imide, bis-(fluorinated aryl)sulfonyl imide, mixed aryl- and alkylsulfonyl imides and methides and any combinations thereof, has improved solubility in organic solvents, exhibit minimal corrosiveness when coatings and adhesives are prepared using the initiator, curative and/or catalytic salts, generates a highly reactive initiator, curative, and/or catalyst upon activation by energy.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | **Sequences** | **Figures** | **Claims** | KWMC | Draw. Des

10. Document ID: US 4378411 A

AB: A composition comprising a radiation-curable polymer, said polymer being crosslinkable and having pendant ethylenically unsaturated peptide groups is disclosed. Such polymers are useful in the field of graphic arts.